

APPLICATION FOR PATENT

Title: Annular Seal

Inventors: Kendall E. Keene and John C. Vicic

FIELD OF THE INVENTION

The field of this invention is sealing annular spaces in wellhead or downhole applications and, more particularly, where low temperature exposure to the seal assembly is anticipated.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

Seals for annular spaces in downhole applications have to respond to a variety of changing conditions. During production, the produced fluids can raise operating temperatures to 350° F or more. On the other hand, particularly in frigid climates and during shut in periods of no production, the surrounding temperature around a wellbore seal can plunge to 35° F or even less. Traditional annular non-metallic seal designs employ anti-extrusion barriers on the top and the bottom. These devices or rings often follow the generally rectangular shape of the seal, when viewed in section. The backup rings have a generally U-shape and feature slight interference on the inside diameter and more significant interference on the outside diameter, as installed. An example of the generally U-shaped design for the anti-extrusion ring in an annular seal can be seen in U.S. Patent 4,496,162. In a variation of this design, additional seal material has been added to the inside dimension of the seal assembly to make a portion of the seal protrude beyond the backup rings on the inside diameter dimension. Even though an increase in the inside diameter interference reduced failures at low temperatures, the prior design proved unreliable in exposure to even colder temperatures as experienced in shut in

conditions in the harshest cold climates. Additionally, the increase in inside diameter interference made the seal significantly more difficult to install. Compression packer seals are generally illustrated in U.S. Patents: 1,350,553; 3,229,767; 3,554,280 and 4,326,588.

In the present invention, installation interference generated by the seals relaxed OD being larger than the ID the seal is being installed in and the seals relaxed ID being smaller than the OD the seal is being installed in, is used to activate the seal. The seal does not rely of any external axial load to function. The seal is assisted by pressure during normal functionality.

Accordingly, the present invention presents improvements to seal design to handle the colder environments. In one feature, the backup ring design has been revised to allow it to act as a spring to promote its ability to act as an extrusion barrier. In another development, resilient ring seals have been placed in the seal body and dimensionally configured to be installed in their respective grooves with a residual stored force to promote the operation of the seal assembly in reduced temperature environments. These and other features of the present invention will be more apparent to those skilled in the art from a review of the description of the preferred embodiment and the claims, which appear below.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

A seal assembly capable of low temperature service is disclosed. It features upper and lower metallic backup rings that are specially shaped to act as a spring to keep the sidewalls of such rings in contact with the inside and outside surfaces to be sealed to prevent extrusion of the seal material even in low temperature situations. Inner and outer

grooves are provided. O-ring seals, used for the ID of the seal, are manufactured to have a slightly greater diameter than the groove into which they will be installed. The greater length provides stored energy to promote sealing functionality in cold temperature situations. The O-rings used for the OD of the seal are manufactured to have a slightly smaller diameter than the groove into which they will be installed. The shorter length provides stored energy to promote sealing functionality in cold temperature situations.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWING

Figure 1 is a sectional view of the preferred embodiment of the present invention.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENT

The seal of the present invention is shown in Figure 1. The seal has a body **10** and an upper backup ring **12** and a lower backup ring **14**. The ring **12** may be formed of metal or plastic. The preferred embodiment is metal. The details of ring **12** will be described with the understanding that the preferred embodiment uses an identical ring **14**. The invention does not require identical rings **12** and **14** and is functional with only one of such rings. Ring **12** features inwardly looping ends **16** and **18** that can be snapped onto the body **10** in a gripping engagement under a residual force. In essence, the upper end **20** of the seal body **10** is subjected to a compressive force by the ends **16** and **18**. At the same time, the ends **16** and **18** are forced into an interference fit in the annular gap in which the seal is disposed. The ring **12** has a bend **22** that absorbs and stores a force as ends **16** and **18** are pushed into the interference fit of the annular space in which they are mounted. As a result, ring **12** acts as a spring due to the placement of bend **22**. This spring effect pushes the ends **16** and **18** away from each other and into contact with the

opposing walls that define the annular space that the seal assembly is intended to close. Installation of the ring 12 into the annular space causes it to elastically deform while transferring potential energy into bend 22. By design, the bulk of the bending by installation of the seal assembly occurs at bend 22. The ring 12 may be shaped to allow pressure to enhance or diminish the energy stored in the bend. The shape of the ring 12 may also be used to control the amount of force, generated by pressure, that is passed through to the body 20.

The body 10 can be made of a plastic or an elastomeric material having a Durometer hardness of preferably about 85 to 90 and optionally with reinforcement of preferably glass or carbon fibers. Alternatively, reinforced PTFE can be used. The body 10 comprises grooves 24 and 26 that respectively hold ring seals 28 and 30. Additionally, grooves 32 and 34 respectively retain ring seals 36 and 38. Body 10 adds support to rings 12 and 14 and acts to force the rings out to prevent extrusion. The grooves can be square cut, dovetailed or round bottomed. The latter form is preferred due to its ability to provide a more nearly volume filled arrangement.

Rings 30 and 38 are the main sealing members. Optionally, only one ring can be used on the outside diameter or more than two rings. The preferred material is about a 65 to 85 Durometer Arctic Nitrile to enhance low temperature performance. In the preferred embodiment, there is radial interference on rings 30 and 38 when installed in the annular gap to be sealed. Interference in the range of about 20-25% of the diameter of the ring 30 or 38 is preferred, with a minimum interference of at least about .015 inches. This configuration minimizes diametral stretch. Additionally, rings 30 and 38 are preferably shorter in circumference than their respective grooves 26 and 34 by about 6-20% to better

retain them in the grooves for insertion into the annular space and during operation, particularly in lower temperature conditions.

With regard to inside diameter rings **28** and **36**, it is preferred that they be sized so that they are circumferentially compressed when installed into their respective grooves **24** and **32**. A circumferential compression in the range of about 8-15% of the relaxed circumference is preferred. This is achieved by making the circumference of rings **28** and **36** about 8-15% longer than the groove into which it is to be mounted. The larger the oversize, with the rings still in their respective grooves, the greater is the force against backup rings **12** and **14** and, in turn, the greater is the stored force in rings **12** and **14** to force the ends, such as **16** and **18** against the inner and outer surfaces that define the annular gap that the seal assembly is meant to close. The preferred material is about a 65 to 85 Durometer Arctic Nitrile to enhance low temperature performance. When rings **28** and **36** are installed and in contact with the inside diameter the circumferential compression results in an axial wave pattern occurring in the respective groove as well as some pushing of grooves **24** and **32** toward grooves **26** and **34** respectively. This wave deformation in the axial direction along the circumference puts an additional axial force against rings **12** and **14** to cause their respective ends, such as **16** and **18** to splay apart for better contact with the walls that define the inner and outer surfaces to be sealed by the seal assembly.

While the seal assembly has been illustrated for use in a static condition, the design is workable in a dynamic situation. Those skilled in the art will appreciate that the seal assembly can be mounted for support in a groove in the inner or outer body forming the annular gap that the seal assembly is designed to close. The backup rings **12** and **18**

can be optionally used without the seal rings 28, 30, 36, and 38. Alternatively any number of seal rings can be used on the inside or the outside diameter. Alternatively, one or more seal rings in groove can be used only on the inside or the outside diameter, within the scope of the invention.

The foregoing disclosure and description of the invention are illustrative and explanatory thereof, and various changes in the size, shape and materials, as well as in the details of the illustrated construction, may be made without departing from the spirit of the invention.